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ed by the name and address of the writer. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs Kouse, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

queer look and a disagreeable smell. Bandying epithets does not count for much, but most men of average intelli-

than a straddle bug.

The creosoted block reform has

The Missouri Republican convention adopted the Indiana declaration on the silver question word for word. The ouis convention could not do better than do the same thing.

Democratic candidates and would contribute a very interesting element to the

The Greater New York bill, which is now a law, provides for the appointment of a commission to draft a charter for the government of the consolidated city. As the success of the measure will depend largely on the charter, the greatest possible care should be exercised in the appointment of the commission.

Whatever merit there is in creosoted block pavement is due to the Galveston method of desiccating the blocks and fill ing them with creosote. Yet the Board of Public Works decided that it cannot adopt the Galveston plan because it would involve a delay of three months Suppose it did. What interest would suffer? Whence comes this urgency for nmediate action?

The United States Senate has voted \$4,000 for a pedestal on which representatives of the homeopathic practice will erect a statue of Hahnemann, in the city of Washington. Without discussing the merits of homeopathy the Journal regards it as highly improper for Congress to vote public money to aid in the erection of a statue to the founder of that or any other medical school.

General Grant once said the best way to secure the repeal of an unwise or un popular law was to enforce it vigorously. It looks a little as if Captain General Weyler were trying to test the Spanish policy of suppressing the Cuban rebellion in that way. His severe and brutal tactics will either bring the insurrection to an early end or inflame the people to such a degree that they will drive him

debt, suspended specie payments, voidable results of the civil war as evidence of Republican incapacity.

A malicious attempt to read Mr. Cleveland out of politics, if not out of existence, is reported from New York. package containing two volumes of the last anual report of the State Railroad Commissioners, plainly addressed to the Hon. Grover Cleveland at his former office in New York city, has been returned to the office of the commissioners in the Capitol at Albany with the indorsement "No such person." The indorsement was doubtless made by some evilminded Tammanyite who is opposed to a

There is evidently some foundation for the report of Captain General Weyler's resignation. He is a man of arbitrary temper and has probably taken great offense at the action of the Spanish government in reversing or suspending the sentences of the Competitor men. Spain had her choice to ignore Weyler or defy the United States at the risk of war, and she wisely chose the former. Now, if the Spanish government should accept his resignation, or if he should return to Spain, it would probably bring on a political crisis and the overthrow of the party in power, which is responsible for

Representative Stone, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House committee on coinage, weights and measures, believes that an international series of coins that will be accepted by nations generally for customs and other transactions would be a benefit to all concerned. He has accordingly introduced a joint resolution that the President be authorized and requested to invite through our diplomatic representatives an expression of opinion from the other principal commercial naand feasibility of the adoption of an international coin or coins to be current in all countries adopting the same at a uni- | that does not give a distinct preference desirable, then he be authorernments joining in such conference a as known no person in Indianapolis out-

plan or plans for the adoption and use of a common international coin or coins, were considering the same idea. One can adopted by all commercial nations, might national transactions.

THE TWO COLORADO SENATORS. Wolcott, of Colorado, on the silver question are in marked contrast. These Senators are both able and independent men and both have good Republican records except in the recent votes on silver. Seners of the Republican party. No person his general political record commands entire respect. Senator Wolcott is equally noted for his independence and his ardent Republicanism. They both feel, of course, that they represent a silver constituency and both presumably are entirely honest in their suport of that interest. Here their paths diverge. Senator Teller declares that he will not go to the Republican national convention as a delegate unless the Colorado State convention shall declare unequivocally in favor of free silver, and that he will not support any Republican cardidate for President on a gold standard platform or on a platform of doubtful construction, "If this course puts me out of sympathy with the Republican sentiment of the State," he writes, "I will accept that result with all its logical consequences in preference to an abandonment of principles and stultification of my record made as I conceive under the instructions gence would rather be called a gold bug of every Republican State convention held in Colorado during the last twelve years." Senator Wolcott is no less strong and outspoken in his devotion to the cause of free silver, but he does not Indications increase that Mr. Cleveland | abide the consequences. He will support is a receptive third term candidate. His the nominee of the convention, no matter nomination at Chicago on a sound money | who may be named or what the platform platform would probably insure two may be, because, as he says, he does not see what good he can accomplish for silver by leaving the Republican party. The difference in the positions of the two men is conspicuous and emphatic. One makes free silver the paramount issue, while the other puts it in its proper place. Senator Teller would sacrifice all other interests for free silver, while Senator Wolcott, who is no less devoted to the cause, would not have free silver at the cost of a continuation of Democratic or the inuaguration of Populistic rule. He believes the country would suffer more from the evils of Democracy or the vagaries of Populism than it could possibly be benefited by free silver, even from his point of view, while Senator Teller apparently would open his arms to Democracy and Populism combined if they brought free silver with them. His position shows how far wrong a

### THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

started in a wrong direction.

really good man may go when he gets

The report of City Sanitarian Ferguson that he has found conclusive proof of the existence of fecal bacteria in the city water will be disquieting to a great number of persons who make daily and constant use of it. Fecal bacteria are indicative of the most dangerous form of pollution, being in fact the germ of typhoid fever as conveyed from the interior of one living body to that of another.

Dr. Ferguson states that he not only demonstrated the existence of these bacteria in the water by several chemical tests, but that he obtained corroborative proof in the fact that of forty-five cases of typhoid fever investigated, thirtyseven of the patients used the city water. Inasmuch as a large majority of the population use city water the fact that this large proportion of typhoid fever pa-The Chicago Chronicle, attacking that | tients were users of it might not be part of the Indiana Republican platform | deemed conclusive evidence of its impurwhich eulogizes the financial record of ity, but it certainly tends to strengthen the party, asks "who created the bonded | the conclusion. Even without that the result of the chemical tests made by Dr. brought low the public credit and made | Ferguson is practically convincing. The It necessary to accumulate a gold re- president of the water company exserve for resumption purposes?" It takes | presses his entire disbelief in Dr. Fera Democratic paper to cite these una- impossible that the city water can contain fecal bacteria. If he bases this alleged impossibility on the theory that the water is pure when it passes into the reservoir he may be mistaken. The reservoir contains fishes supposed to have grown from eggs filtered through the soil. If such matter can pass through the soil from the river, why not bacteria? The reservoir is uncovered and exposed to particles in the air as well as to falling rain. Less than two weeks ago the writer of this article visited it and saw two or three boys sitting on the wall of the reservoir fishing. During the few minutes they were observed one of them caught a fish, rebaited his hook with an angle worm and cast in again. A laborer who was asked if there were many fish in the reservoir, said a good many, and to a question what kind, he answered, "Catfish, red eyes, carp and bass." Of course there is some kind of organic matter in the water for the fish to live upon. While this talk was going

The Board of Public Works has made a sudden and radical change of policy in regard to street pavements. For years past the settled policy of all progressive Northern cities has been to lay asphalt pavements, this being by common consent of engineers and experts the best, tions of the world as to the desirability all things considered, for residence and light traffic streets. If there is a progressive or improving city in the North form value and to be specifically adapted to asphalt for such streets the Journal is to invoice purposes, and if the expres- | not aware of the fact. That has been sions thus obtained from other nations | the policy in this city from the beginning are such as in the judgment of the Pres- of the present era of public improvement ident to render an international confer- until now. About a month ago it was given out that one or two members of sed to invite such conference at such the Board of Public Works were going ne and place as he may designate to | South to investigate the results of creconsider and report to the several gov- osoted wooden block pavements. So far

a man was walking around the

edge of the reservoir with a net attached

to a long pole industriously skimming

floating scum off the water. The work-

man said the man was kept busy doing

this all the time. It is not impossible

that water thus exposed may contain

fecal bacteria. In view of Dr. Ferguson's

positive statement on the subject the

presumption is that he is right and the

president of the water company wrong

The subject is of vital importance, and

should receive prompt attention from the

side of the board has ever heard of this pavement. It is not known through composed of gold or silver or both. It was | what channel the board got its informastated not long ago that British financiers | tion as to the transcendent merits of the pavement. However, the voyage of readily see that such a series of coins, if | discovery was ordered. It was a pleasant time of the year to go South, and the be very useful in the conduct of inter- trip was made. The much-vaunted pavement was found in Galveston, Tex. It is the first time that Indianapolis has found it necessary to go to Galveston The positions of Senators Teller and | for points in municipal government or improvement. The visiting statesmen returned full of enthusiasm over creosoted block pavement, and as a first result of their trip they have awarded several large contracts at prices ranging from 40 ator Teller is much the older man of | to 70 cents per foot higher than the price the two, and was really one of the found- of asphalt. In the opinion of the Journal they have acted very hastily, not to say questions his honesty and sincerity, and recklessly. Asphalt pavement is known, tested and approved in many Northern cities. The creosoted block pavement is known only in the South, perhaps only in Galveston, where the blocks are prepared by a special process, laid on beach sand, and where all the conditions of soil and climate are favorable to their preservation. The introduction of the pavement in this city at a materially increased cost over asphalt is a rash experiment, and one against which property owners may well protest, at least until further and fuller investigation.

Property owners who thought the cost of asphalt pavements burdensome will thank their stars that creosoted blocks had not yet been discovered.

Instead of Indianapolis going to Galveston for instruction in regard to street pavements the Texas town would better send a junketng committee here.

C. E. C., Maxwell, Ind .: All the government bonds are by their terms made payable, both principal and interest, in coin, or are made so by congressional enactment. Hon, Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter dated May 18, 1864, said: "It has been the constant usage of the department put it above the Republican party. He to redeem all coupon and registered bonds will go to the St. Louis convention, make | forming part of the funded or permanent the best fight he can for silver and | debt of the United States in coin, and this usage has not been deviated from during my administration of its affairs." It never has been, and, as a matter of fact, the interest and principal of the bonds have always been

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Weighty Objection. "I have been reading up on free silver," said Maud Ethel, "and it won't do. If American dollars are put down to 50 cents I think those lovely foreign counts and planists would not care to come over here at

Just Suited Him. And the soul of the wicked one was next condemned to fall through space at the rate of a mile a minute for ten thousand years. "Say," he shouted as he passed the ten-

thousandth ghostly mile-post, "this beats any coasting I ever tried!" Seeming Discrepancy. Hungry Higgins-I don't believe I could walk a mile a day without a drink, could

Weary Watkins-No, I couldn't walk a mile without a drink, though I could walk ten mile to git one. Queer, ain't it? Asking Too Much.

White-Oh, yes, my boy; my play went off splendidly. The shouts of "Author, author," at the end of the first act were simply deaf-

Wright-What foolishness! They surely

### didn't expect all the authors of your piece to come out on one little stage, did they? MATTHEWS ON MONEY.

Claude, whose last name is Matthews, and who is at present serving a term in Indiana as the Democratic Governor of that State, has come out for free silver.—Chicago Trib-

In ranging himself with the silverites, Governor Matthews has removed himself outof either presidential or vice presidenpossibilities in the Chicago convention, -Chicago Times-Herald.

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, is a freesilver man. That leaves him out. No man is going to be elected President of these Inited States who is not against the free coinage of silver and for sound money. -Louisville Commercial.

The last sentence of the Governor's letter somehow reminds one of a passage in the late Bill Nye's version of the graduating girl's essay: "I sometimes think myself as I gaze down the vista of the past to child-hood's happy days that if I hadn't done ex-actly as I did I might have done otherwise." -Chicago Chronicle (Dem.)

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, continues to explain his position on the financial question with the result that every statement he offers renders his attitude considerably more ibtful than it was before. The Governo is evidently attempting the impossible task of carrying a pot of gold on one shoulder and a bag of free silver on the other.-New York Mail and Express.

# INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

Before the convention we were for Doxey, now we are for Mount.-Jay County Repub-

ination of Senator Mount grows broader and deeper the more the people think about it.-Candidate Mount is at the head of the

"good roads" movement in Indiana. This alone should secure him the votes of the farmers, the business men and the bicyclists. -Logansport Journal

The Republicans nominated a strong man for Governor. He comes from the ranks of farmers, and the men engaged in agricultur-Indiana a great and prosperous State .- Logansport Phares (Dem.) The Republican State platform will com-

nend itself to every thinking man for its

questions uppermost in the public mind-the nancial issue and protection to American dustries. We congratulate the party on the fact that the convention made no attempt to "straddle" the question of finance. -Worthington Times. The Republican papers that come to this office all speak in the highest terms of the

those whose editors are personally acquainted with him are the most liberal in their Our Democrat exchanges have nothing to say. They seem to realize that Mr. Mount is above fault-finding criticism. -New Albany Tribune. The farmers of Lake county require no ntroduction to James A. Mount, the Repub-

lican nominee for Governor. They were favored at the last "institute" at Crown Point with an address by the next Governor of Indiana, and the impression made at that time was such that the news of his nomination at Indianapolis aroused intense en-The nomination of James A. Mount for Governor is satisfactory to the Republicans

painted with him. The preferences of our

people were not so well defined as to cause any feeling of disappointment over the fail-ure of any other can-lidate, and it is gen-erally conceded no better selection could have been made .- Gibson County Leader. The Republicans throughout the State to be very well pleased with the ticket cominated by the State convention last week. Senator Mount is especially acceptanest man, of clean record, and is one of the best representatives of the leading industry of the State. His name is significant

and if signs do not fail he will mount the overnor's chair next January .- Monticello It will be safe to reject off-hand any charge against an Indiana Republican that he is not firmly for sound currency from now on, but Mount always has been, which more than can be said for the present

his position on the currency. A position as clear as the currency plank in the Republican platform would not require corrections to explain it.—Terre Haute Express.

The right platform and the right men on the ticket will make Indiana the center of attraction during the coming campaign, and if signs don't fail Indiana will show them all what Republicans can do. There is every indication of a silver platform put up against the model platform referred to above, which will demonstrate its superiority further when compared. The Indiana Rethat leaves no room for a split or any dis-

satisfaction.-Richmond Telegram. There is no law in this country or any other country that compels a man to invest his money, whether he is disposed to or not No man is going to send a good dollar out when there is a probability or even a possibility of getting a bad or depreciated dollar back, no matter whether he is the possesson of a million or only one dollar. There is no denying the fact that the demand made by a large number of misguided people for the free coinage of silver has a marked tendency to make money hard to get at the present ime.-Frankfort News.

It is evident more and more every day, judging from expressions of the people and Republican papers, that the nomination of James A. Mount for Governor was one eminently fit to be made. In this year of grace, 1896, when it is almost certain that the apostle of protection, William McKinley, is to be the Republican nominee for the presidency, there is a "fitness of things" that farmer Mount, another man of the people, should head the State ticket here in Indiana. compromise on him amongst the advocates of a dozen candidates was very fortunate.-Evansville Journal.

The clear-cut declaration of the Indiana Republican platform on the money question should be a source of pride to every member of the party. It pronounces for an honest dollar in such language that no one can possibly misunderstand the sentiment. And the enthusiasm with which the section committing the party against free coinage was received gives emphasis to the party utterance on this great issue. The Republicans question, and it is highly gratifying that the press of the other States, noting the action of the State convention, has heartly com-mended that plank in the platform and suggested that it be incorporated bodily as the financial plank of the national platform at St. Louis.-Wahash Plain Dealer.

For the Women in Methodism. I note that women's voices raise At church more often than the men, In songs of joy and prayer and praise And glad thanksgiving, and, again,

Her work in a religious way Surpasses man's, and is sublime; While she grows better every day He's apt to stumble any time.

Would crumble in a little while;

What right has he to stay her hand, Who bears the brunt of churchly cares, And say she doesn't understand Ecclesiastical affairs? I fear the church without her aid

Twould be too slow on dress parade, No life, no hope, no strength, no style. The preacher's salary would lapse, The costly edifice would rot, Attended by a few old chaps

Who think they're saved when they ar I fancy when we quit this scene Of earthly pain and grief and care

And wander off to pastures green And crystal cities over there; When we have shuffled off the coil That keeps the soul imprisoned here And found up there a finer soil

And less polluted atmosphere, There, I imagine, we shall see, Awaiting us upon the shore, A few like Lazarus and me

And women by the million score. And those who now aver with scorn In conference she's out of place Will be, when Gabriel blows his horn. A scorching in the other place.

-Nebraska State Journal.

Captain Evans Wants a Fight.

Washington Special to Chicago Record. Fighting Bob Evans, of the United States navy, does not approve of the Cuban policy of the administration, and when he was Washington a few days ago he frankly told the President so. He thinks this government ought to show its sympathy with the insurgents and take a hand in the shindy, If he had his way he would drive the Spanlards out of Cuba entirely and annex the island to the United States. He gave the President some powerful arguments to sustain that view of the case. But the Fresident begged off and referred Fighting Bob to Secretary Olney, who, he said, was looking after the Cuban business. So the last time that Captain Evans was in Washington he called upon the Secretary of State and was introduced by Assistant Secretary McAdoo, of the Navy Department, who is also a Cuban sympathizer in secret.

Captain Evans expressed his views with great freedom to the Secretary of State, as he did to his friend and crony, the President, and among other things he said: "Mr. Secretary, the battleship Indiana, which I have the honor to command, is the finest ighting machine affoat, and if you will give the word I will go down to Cuba and with her alone will undertake to clean out the entire Spanish fleet." The Secretary of State smiled, but re-

"See here, Mr. Secretary," continued the Captain earnestly, "wouldn't you like to have me cruise down around Cuba and bring you home a box of Havana cigars?" "I don't smoke," was the Secretary's quiet

Captain Evans bowed obediently to the decision and said good-bye. But he could not conceal his disappointment, and when he left the Secretary's office he remarked in undertone to Mr. McAdoo that if they would only give him a chance in Cuba with his battleship "no language but Spanish would be spoken in hades for the next five

# Reed's Scholarship.

Washington Post. Speaker Reed is a fluent French scholar his library contains the works of all the best writers in the original, particularly those of Bourget, Maupassant, Daudet, Cop-pee and George Sand. He is an omniverous reader and seldom lays a book down unti he has finished it. He is an intense admirer of Charles Reade. He recently said, in speaking of this author, that he took up "Never Too Late to Mend" one evening after dinner and read it all night. Of late he has been engaged in writing an introduction to a new edition of Professor Colton's "Life of Henry Clay." The work was published in six volumes many years ago. It contains an exhaustive biography of the great Kentucky commoner, and is supplemented by a number of his more important speeches in Congress. It has been out of print for several years, but will soon be on the market again. Mr. Reed was asked to write an introduction which he has but recently completed. An arrangement was also made with ex-Governor McKinley to contribute an additional chapter reviewing the history of protection and Clay's connection with it. But for the delay in securing McKinley's contribution, the work would have been published some weeks

# No Joke.

The comic paper joke about the native dining off the missionary has come true in the islands of the South Pacific. Natives of the nons are held responsible for several missing English missionaries, and there has been a return to cannibalism all along the line. The natives, however, do not draw the line at missionaries. White traders appear to make just as satisfactory a meal.

Its Cause for Pride. Philadelphia Record.

The Democratic party in its coming national platform will be able to point with pride to the fact that, though the public debt has been increased some \$260,000,000 during the four years of the Cleveland administration, the increase does not, so far amount to as much as the reduction of that debt in the four years of the Harrison administration. This is something.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When a man rents a house in California he is required to sign a contract to pay old coin. It is a great scheme in the Californians to favor free silver, knowing that while their own credits would be good for 100 cents on the dollar they could pay their debts in all other States at 50 cents on

The California Money Scheme.

Hot. All the hot waves shouldn't be put on the West. Some of them may come from Cuba, and be due to the fumes of General Weyler's

Government Funny Man. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph ists are dead, but J. Sterling Morton is still in the land of the living. Bill Nye, H. C. Bunner and other h

ATTENDANCE AT THE SOUTH BEND ENCAMPMENT NOT GREAT.

Entertainment of Veterans the Best Ever Given Since the Department Was Established.

MEETING BUSINESS

FOR 1897 GATHERING.

Patriotic Report on School Histories Received with Applause-Auxiliary Meetings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 13.-The seventeenth annual encampment of the Department of Indiana, G. A. R., opened at 10 o'clock to-day in the Oliver Opera House. On no occasion have the appointments for conveniences of the encampment been so complete as in this city, and it is disappointing that the number of delegates in attendance is not larger. The address of welcome was made by editor Stoll. It was brief and to the point, as was the response of Commander Shively. Among the distinguished guests who were present at the opening were: Clem Studebaker, James Oliver, J. B. Birdsell, George Wyman and O'Brien. It would be difficult names of five more useful men. The address of Commander Shively to edit the matter presented and was listened to with the closest attention. The references to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the State Soldiers' Home met with approbation, but the greatest applause was reserved for the various and courageous school history. The rest of sufficient to remedy the objections against it the afternoon session were devoted to the acceptable and proper history for the schools reading of the reports of officers and com- of our State, and they therefore again went

By a vote of the department the commander appointed a committee consisting of W. S. Haggard, A. H. Graham, William H. Armstrong, J. J. Todd, W. M. Cochran, T. J. Charlton and A. O. Marsh to consider certain memoriais protesting against the school histories in use so far as they refer to the in this way an agreement was finally late war, and present the matter to the State Board of Education. In due time this committee presented the following objections to Montgomery's "Leading Facts in American History:"

"First-It contains no suggestion or intimation that the men who fought for the preservation of the Union were right. It is the earnest belief of the committee that the children who are to be the future defenders of the Nation's honor and the guardians of its integrity, should learn lessons of patriotism from a history of the civil war, and should be taught by it that those who contended for national unity in the great struggle were right.
"Second-That there is a general unfair-

ness of treatment of the people of the North, of the officers and soldiers of the Union armies and the battles fought by them. "Third-It is misleading in its statements of fact and is calculated to give the student false impressions as to the relative courage, heroism and achievements of the contend armies, and of the endurance, devotion and sacrifices of the people of the two sections of country engaged in the conflict.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS. "Fourth-That the accounts of the victories of the Confederates are exaggerated, while those of the Union armies are dwarfed and made insignificant by comparison.

"Fifth-That all statements of a commendatory and eulogistic character are reserved for the Confederates, while nothing of like character is said in favor of the Union soldiers or people.

"Sixth-That it is unpatriotic and partisan in statement, tone and sentiment. "Seventh-It is unreliable in its statements

Among the specifications in support of the foregoing contention are the following: "The statement found on page 281, Secthe State of South Carolina had now become a free and independent nation,' is well calculated to leave a false impression upon the mind of a child which acquires, its knowledge of the events of that period from this book. We believe that the statement of historical facts should be so clear that when presented to a child, as fact to be beieved, there will be a certainty that truth-ul impressions will be left upon the mind. We think that if any fact was made clear as a result of the war, it was that the Inion was not broken up and that South Carolina never became a free and independent nation. The author of this statement may not have intended to leave such an impression, but it seems to us that the child who reads the statement in the text without other light must so understand it "The statement contained in the next section that 'they'-referring to the seven Union-'had left the national government a corpse lying in state in Washington,' seems to us peculiarly improper and quite inaccurate as a statement of historical fact. In fact, the entire account of the attempted withdrawal of the rebellious States and their effort to form a government with Jef-

ferson Davis at its head, seems to us cal-culated to convey the idea that no wrong was committed by those who engaged in rebellion against national authority "As supporting the contention that undue rominence is given to Confederate victories and undue praise to Confederate officers and en, we call attention to the account of the battle of Bull Run, found on pages 292 and 293, and the foot note at the bottom of page 293, in which an estimate is placed upon the haracter of Stonewall Jackson; and conrasted with this foot note we call attention to the foot note on page 297, giving a history of the life of General Grant. These accounts and comments upon the character of the two conspicuous soldiers indicate the general tenor of this work, and, as it seems to us, fully justifies the claim that it is unreliable in its statement of facts and unatriotic in its tendencies.

The statement on page 298 as to the battle of Pittsburg Landing is one of the many to be found in this history, all subject to the same objection, the inference necessarily drawn from them being, that it was only in cases where the Union troops largely outnumbered the Confederate troops that a Union victory was secured. The statement to which we refer is as follows: "The Union men now outnumbered the Confedrates by 17,000, etc. See also on this point the state-ment that at the battle of Chancellorsville Confederates, but he was badly beaten. Possibly he might have gained the victory, but at a critical moment he was struck by a cannon ball and was senseless for many nours. During all that time his army was without a head."

"In the account given of the Vicksburg campaign, beginning on page 307, the only thing cauculated to hold a place in the memory of a child is the endurance of the Conderates who surrendered only because numan nature could endure no more.' There is no word regarding this, one of the most brilliant and skillful campaigns of the entire

MILITARY LEADERS IGNORED. "The history contains no mention of the services of such conspicuous military leaders as Hancock, Logan, Reynolds, McPherson, and Howard. A history that finds no place for the names of such noted actors in its history of the civil war.

"On page 322 the author has given his views of the relative sufferings borne by the North and South, resulting from the war. He tells our children that while the sacrifice of life was suffered alike by each section, 'In every respect the privations and suffer-ings of the war fell almost wholly upon the South,' and that 'In the quiet homes of many millions of people the progress of the war was only known by newspaper reports, the hardships, the horrors of the struggle touched none of them directly."

The portion of the book devoted to Gettysburg is criticised because it extols Pickett's charge and leaves the child to infer that it took the whole federal army to beat the Confederates back, when, in fact, it was done by Gibbon's division of Hancock's corps, both of whom were seriously wounded

of Confederate generals makes no mention of the gallant Hancock, who gave orders the guests will begin to return to while so seriously wounded. ferred to is as follows: "The undersigned committee, appointed department commander under

resolution of the last department encampment and to whom was referred the memorial of the several Indianapolis posts on the subject of the school histories used in the public schools of the city and State, presented at the last lepartment encampment, beg leave to submit the following report for the considera-"The committee took up the work assigned

it at an early date after the receipt of the

notice of their appointment and the refer

ence to it of the memorial presented at the encampment. Copies of the histories of Montgomery, Barnes and Ellis were obtained and carefully examined. White some of the jections made against them in the memor ial were found to be explained by the facof the author having given both sides of a disputed question, thus leaving the student RICHMOND UNANIMOUSLY SELECTED | and teacher to form their own conclus yet in general the objections were found to be well founded, and the errors, both of omission and commission, were found to sufficiently numerous and important, in the judgment of the committee, to warrant it in presenting the matter to the attention of the State Board of Education, with the petition that the histories in use in the noois, by their official sanction, viz.: 'Montgomery Leading Facts in American History,' should be revised to the extent of correcting the errors and supplying the omis-sions, or its use entirely discontinued. The committee prepared a petition, or memorial, which stated as succinctly and definitely as submitted with the report. After hearing the petition the State Board gave the committee the assurance that it should receive its early consideration and that the committee should be sho tory and an argument against the revision as demanded by the committee, covering seventeen pages of manuscript, which docu-ment accompanies this report. Members of your committee discussed the arguments of the publishers before the board, controvert-ing their statements and defending the peti-O'Brien. It would be difficult tion for a revision presented by their con even larger cities to present mittee, and the board then passed a resolution for the revision of history and appointed a subcommittee report, with recommendations as to the extent of said revision. On Oct. 2 the board met again and the report of the subcommitte

on revision was presented. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE. "In the opinion of your committee the re passages favoring the law for an impartial vision, as proposed in said report, was not the morning session and the first hours of as set out in their petition and make it an before the board and urged the importance of a more thorough revision of this history or the adoption of another free from its objections. As a result of these repeated and earnest representations made to the State Board of Education by your commit-tee it again took the matter up for careful consideration by each of its members, and reached for such a revision as practicall covered all that was demanded in the peti tion of your committee. This was submitted to the publishers, and we have just been ad vised by the chairman of the State Board of Education, Professor Geeting, that they will make the revision of said histories in accordance with the requirements of the board as

"In closing this report your committee beg leave to congratulate the commades who first interested themselves in this important question and the posts of the department who promptly took the matter up by the appoint ment of committees for its investigation and proper presentation to the department encampment. There was surely need of reform in what the history said of the war of the rebellion. Being convinced of this and that the need extended beyond the limits of the State, your committee, with the approval the department commander, presented their memorial on the subject to the last national encampment at Louisville, which indorsed ard commended it, and, under the direction of the present commander in chief, it was published in the proceedings of said encamp ment, thus attracting wide-spread attention and causing many other departments to be-gin this wholesome agitation. We feel justified in expressing the belief that it will result in the use of a more comprehensive truthful and patriotic series of such histories in all the schools of our beloved country."

THE PARADE. The session adjourned at the close of and the parade. The latter was one of the grandest affairs ever seen in South Bend. Auten Post, No. 8, of South Bend, and a measuring the quantity of air taken into at 2 o'clock, it moved over the principal dred consumptives, it is said, have streets, and the reception which was accorded the veterans as they passed the throngs of citizens was of a most cordial character. At one point 3,000 school chil-dren, dressed in white, sang patriotic songs and waved American flags. Their voices were in perfect harmony, and the scene brought tears to the eyes of many a vet-eran as he passed. It was one of the most imposing spectacles, not only of the parade, but of the entire encampment. Nearly business house and private along the line of march was profusely decorated, and some of the were particularly beautiful and attracted the greatest attention. The parade was ore of the longest ever seen in this part of the West, and required over half an hour to pass a given point. At the close of the parade the executive

session of the G. A. R. was resumed, and matters pertaining to the department in general were presented. Assistant Adjutant Smock, of Indianapolis, presented his re-Richmond was selected as the place for the next meeting, there being no opposition this afternoon, but will come off in the ganization are in favor of Mr. Caylor: othe didates are Comrade Kimble, of Anorganization of the Ladies of the Grand Army, which is the rival of the W. R. C. platform at the camp fire the first evening and dealt the auxiliary W. R. C. some vigorous blows. Its committee was the first to General Carnahan read the report of the rustees of the State Soldiers' Home, which was received with favor. The counties that tages were loudly cheered, showing new institution. General Carnahan, in response to questions, declared that drunken-ness will not be tolerated in the home, which called for immense applause. report as chairman of the committee on Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Judge Black sharply criticised the statements of the Board of Charities relative to large cost of food at the home. He said the figures of the secretary of the board of charities were incorrect. The report was received with applause, Judge Black pleading the cause of the home eloquently. W. R. C. CONVENTION.

The State convention of the Woman's Relief Corps was welcomed by Cora E. Hardress, to which fitting response was made by Mrs. H. M. Caylor, past president. By invitation, Professor Graham addressed the convention in behalf of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and cordially invited each ember of the order to make herself fation, and stated never were the needs of the children of indigent soldiers greater than at the present. The department president, Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler, read her report Gertrude Mitchell, senior vice comma the close of the morning session Mrs. Julia S. Conklin, chairman of committee on patriotic teachings, in the name of Captain Wallace Foster, presented two beautiful greatest engagements, cannot be called a silk banners bearing the American patrioti salute to the flag, which were gracefully received by Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler, department president. Captain Foster was introduced, and gave a brief address, after which the convention sang "God be with You." Mrs. Mollie Simms, of Franklin, was elected president of the W. R. C.

This evening three camp fires were held. The one at Turner Hall was presided by Commander Shively; another, at the Third Regiment Armory, by Past Department Commander A. O. Marsh, of Winchester, and a third in a large tent on the government lot by Past Department Commander Johnston, of Rockville. At each of these there was speaking by well-known comrades and department officers. Commander-in-chief I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, with members of his staff and department officers and distinguished guests visited each camp fire during the evening, a short address being made at each place by Colonel Walker. This closed the proceedings of the first official day of the encampment. another, at the

G. A. R. will be completed, and by even On the headquarters train over the Big Four, Tuesday, a vote for presidential pref-erences was taken, which resulted as fol-lows: McKinley, 238; Harrison, 220; Allison, 3; Reed, 2; Matthews, 5; Cleveland, 2. As Adjutant-general Robbins, Quartermaster-general Compton and Custodian Griffin were on the train, three of the Matthews Just before General Carnahan began read-

ing his report to-day he received news of the death of a sister in Frankfort. General Lew Wallace and Hon. J. A. Mount arrived to-day, and were among the Mount arrived to-day and are among the speakers. The turnout of veterans to-day in the street parade was the largest for three

Ohio Department G. A. R. COLUMBUS, O., May 13.-The thirtieth encampment, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, opened to-day, Department Commander Major Charles Townsend, of Athens, presiding. Public buildings and business houses are decorated. Public and parochial schools are to witness the parade to-morrow. The two hundred Ohio war regimental flags in the Statehouse are to be carried. National Commander I. N. Walker will arrive Thursday. The new feature introduced by J. Wells Post, of Columbus, having post "associates," the latter composed of men who were not in the war, but who pay annual dues and attend open campfires is to be considered with a view to adoption. The other business will be

At the business session of the encampment ment has 36,293 members in good standing, against 37,123 at the close of the previous year. There were 768 deaths during the year. Receptions were held to-night by the delegates to the convention of the Woman's Relief Corps and ladies of the G. A. R.

JAPANESE ARE PROSPERING.

Forging Ahead in All Lines of Inclus-

try and Also Building War Ships. SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 .- J. W. Copman, general manager of the Standard Oil Company in Japan and Chine, a rived from the Orient on the China last light. Mr. Copman has great faith in Japan as an important factor in the commercial world. He says she is forging ahead in all lines of industry, and he thinks she will soon be a hot competitor with Europe for the Oriental trade in many kinds of manufactured goods. This competition, Mr. Copman says, will affect Europe more than this country. The Japanese, he says, have two requisites to success of any nation-frugality and industry. These traits of character, he says, are alike noticeable in the rich and poor. Further than this, he says, Japan is ambitious, and this, coupled with her frugal and industrious nabits, will bring her along on the full tide of commmencial power and her influence will be felt all over the world. Among the passengers on the China were General G. B. Williams, of Philadelphia, and George W. Dickie, of this city. The gentle-men represent respectively the Cramps, of Philade.phia, and the Union iron works of this city. They have been to Japan in the interest of their respective firms, endeavor-ing to secure for the United States a number of contracts for the building of war vessels, which the Japanese government ex-pects soon to let. General Williams said last night that at the time he and Dickie left Japan no official action had been taken in regard to awarding the contracts. He also said Japan was rapidly developing her resources in the way of naval construc-

tion. Already she is turning out first-class war ships of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons burden. ANOTHER CONSUMPTION CURE.

It Is Said to Have Worked Wonders on Many Afflicted Illinoisans.

ELGIN, Ill., May 13 .- The discovery of new process for the cure of consumption by Dr. W. A. Sheppard, of this city, is a topic of conversation. The treatment is based on the principle of inhalation and exhalation, applied by a device which introduces into the diseased lung cells healing remedies. The instrument is cylindrical, about twenty inches high and seven inches in diameter, Commander Shively's address for dinner and contains two compartments, one above the other. In the lower is the medicine which saturates the air that is taken into It was in command of Joseph Turnock, of ! the lungs and in the upper is a register for large and efficient corps of aids. Starting and expelled from the lungs. About a huncured by the treatment. Every case in the first stage has been restored, as were 75 per

cent. in the second stage and about 10 per cent. of those in the last stage. On request of prominent citizens the Mayor appointed A. H. Lowrie, editor of the News; Col. S. Wilcox and George S. Bowne, president of the Eigin Scientific Society, to visit a number of the patients and examine their condition. The commission reported that all the patients testified in the most positive terms to the complete success of the treatment; that their previous opinion as to the incurability of consumption was dissipated and they were convinced that the disease in its first and second stages had been and could be cured and that even after progressing beyond hope of cure the patient could get great relief.

Kokomo Not Yet Wide Open.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Two articles in to-day's Journal require more than a passing notice. One is the esting statistics and financial figures re- reported change of affairs in the city of of indicating that Kokomo is again a "wideopen town." Without knowing what the new police committee proposes to do, it is safe to say that law enforcement will continue for a good while yet, at least; and derson, and Comrade Jones, of Muncie. The when that portion of the liquor and gambling element that demands exemption from obedience to law imagines that the bars has been particularly aggressive at this obedience to law smagnes that the bars meeting. The national president got the are now down, they forget the fact that a change of officials does not mean a repeal of the laws. It must not be forgotten, bring its greeting to the encampment this also, that neither a City Council, nor police board, nor the police themselves, can nullify enforcement that may have been members in the City Council in Kokomo were elected, but the reasons are so apparlearned already, that nothing is more cer-tain than that the mistake will not be made again. The new police board, bowever, that is spoken of by your correspondent as being agreeable to the "liberal elements," is made up of a majority of Republicans, and it remains to be seen whether they will prove traitorous to the Republican city administration, and the party as well, by goi over and adopting Democratic tactics they appear to be worked in Kokor... least. If they do there is comfort in thought that nothing would better pave the way for a sweeping victory for Republicanism and good order two years hence. In any event, the laws of Kokomo are to be enforced, if not by the police, by other means just as available, and it must not be considered that Kokomo is yet a "wide

As to the suggestion of a co it is enough to say now that none has been formed as yet, and the very suggestion of it stamps it a failure, because of the in-congruity of its elements. I merely desire to say to the many who have exprinterest in the matter throughout the hat they need have no fears on that sub-

The other subject is the meeting of the executive committee of the Liquor League. The alarm that is indicated by their meetknown that more than two-thirds of the nominations thus far made in the State for the Legislature by all parties are entirely acceptable from a moral standpoint. While

Things We Get from the "Heathen," Washington Special to Chicago Record. A young lady reader asks for a list of articles that are imported into the United States from "heathen countries." It is a little difficult to decide what are "heathen countries," but, assuming that the least civilized nations of the earth come within that term. I can answer that they furnish tea, coffee, chocolate, fruits, cabinet woo tye woods, cork, fibres, furs, India rubb lige, materials for hats and bonnets, va s kinds of fibres, vanilla beans, wo des, stains, drugs and chemicals, and p